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SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1905.

If you go to the mountains, sea-
shore or country, have The Times-
Dispatch follow you.

City subscribers should notify the
Circulation Department (Phone 38)
before leaving the city.

If you write, please give city ad-
dress as well as out-of-town address.

GOOD CHEER FOR TO-DAY.

After death shall come the true life,
and after dejection the true consolation,
that life shall deliver our souls
from death—that consolation shall de-
liver our eyes from tears.

—St. Augustine.

Judge Witt to the Rescue.

In recalling the grand jury and in-
structing the members to make a thor-
ough investigation of the recent city
primary, Judge Witt has promptly met
a popular demand. Public confidence has
been rudely shaken and a host of in-
dignant voters require that diligent in-
quiry be made to ascertain if there was
fraud at Third Monroe, if there was a plot to de-
feat the will of the voters, and if so to
apprehend not only those who did the
dirty work, but those also who put them
up to it. If it shall develop from the
inquiry that the fraud at Third Monroe
was exceptional and that the election
otherwise was honestly and fairly con-
ducted, none will be more gratified than
The Times-Dispatch. But The Times-Dis-
patch expresses the sentiment of every
honest Democrat of Richmond in demand-
ing that the truth and the whole truth
be ascertained and proclaimed, no matter
how distressing and humiliating the re-
velation may be, no matter what guilty
man is thereby exposed.

There is no crime more contemptible,
more audacious than that of stealing jus-
tice. It is bad enough for a trusted judge
of election to steal a man's vote and rob
him of his constitutional right to vote for
man or measure of his choice; the felony
is compounded when the thief after hav-
ing stolen the ballot casts it for the man
or measure that the voter opposed.
Such a theft is high-handed robbery of
the most sacred rights of citizenship.
The ballot thief has none of the courage
of the highwayman. He would not dare
hold a voter up in the open and take his
ballot from him. He maneuvers to have
himself appointed to a position of trust
and commits his theft in a corner. It
makes the blood of every manly man boil
with indignation that he should thus be
defrauded, that a thief should steal his
ballot and do his voting for him.

And to think that such a crime should
be committed in a Democratic primary,
in an election which is supposed to be an
affair among gentlemen!

It will not be tolerated in this com-
munity, for apart from the dishonor and
disgrace of it, if contests between citi-
zens cannot be fairly settled by ballots,
in time they will be settled by bullets.
Dishonest elections carried to their logi-
cal end will inevitably result in revolu-
tion. If any man doubts, let him inquire
into the repeated revolutions in the South
American republics, so-called. The outs
resort to force because the ins give
them no show of success in the farcical
elections.

The eyes of the whole State are upon
Richmond, and as a people we must vin-
dicate ourselves. We are choosing offi-
cers whose business it will be to prose-
cute criminals and enforce the law and
preserve the peace and good order of the
community. What good results may we
reasonably expect if such officers are
chosen by the fraudulent acts of the
most contemptible and audacious class of
criminals?

Gentlemen of the grand jury, go to the
bottom of this wretched business which
you so cleverly discovered at Third Mon-
roe. Probe deep, investigate to the ut-
most, if it takes you all summer, and let
us know the worst. If there is a political
conspiracy in this community it must not
be concealed. The remedy is in exposure.

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and disinfection. Do you reveal
it, and the people will attend to the rest.
In the meantime there is a work for the
people themselves to do. It behooves
every citizen to aid the grand jury in its
work in every way that he can, and
especially should every voter who is sum-
moned cheerfully testify as to how he
voted. This is no less than a bounded
duty of citizenship, and we hope that no
witness summoned will disregard it.

Thrift vs. Hospitality.

The Roanoke-Chowan Times, of Rich-
mond, N. C., prints the following
unique item of news from a correspond-
ent who is obviously a Quaker:

"Benjamin P. Brown and wife returned
last Seventh-day from an extended trip
through Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New
York and Canada. Brother Brown and
wife, who are thorough Southerners and
devoted to the interests of their own
State, having spent their lives at much
hard labor in this country, where the
toil of their hands has been much re-
warded, enjoyed to the fullest extent a
trip such as they have just taken. The
different phases of farm work and life
in various sections visited were very in-
terestingly observed. Carolinians delight
to enjoy all they produce from the soil,
and give luxurious dinners, and when it
can be stated, they are called upon for a
financial contribution to any cause
the amount given is quite moderate. Northern
people are much the opposite. They
are inclined to reduce everything they
raise to money. In some places in the
North and in the Northern States, 'Preacher'
Brown often saw spring chickens
in abundance in the yards, but seldom
did he get to sample them on the table;
and it is a fact that Northern people do not
put much stress on table display, but rather
on money accumulation."

That reminds us of the "hot biscuit"
discussion, but do not throw up your
hands dear reader, for we are not going
to revive it. But this homely illustra-
tion serves right well to point out a
characteristic difference between North-
erners and Southerners. Farmers at the
North raise chickens to sell; farmers at the
South raise chickens to eat. Northern
farmers are thrifty; Southern farmers
are prodigal. Northern farmers think
of the money the chickens will bring
if served on the table of some one else;
Southern farmers think more of the
pleasure to be derived in serving the
chicken on their own table. Northern
farmers do not feel called upon to sacrifice
money-earning chickens to hospitality.
Southern farmers have nothing
too good for a guest. Go out to-morrow
and take dinner with your friend in the
country, and you will get the fattest
chicken on the place with all the accom-
paniments from the garden, and after
dinner the most luscious melon in the
spring will be cut for your taste, and
if one does not satisfy, the whole paten
will be at your disposal. It is a pity
that the Southern farmer is not more
thrifty; it is a pity that he does not
learn from his Northern brother how to
make everything on the farm pay. But
when he learns the lesson, as he will
by and by, God forbid that his deligh-
tful hospitality become tainted by his
thrift. It is as fragrant as his own
fried chicken; as refreshing as his juiciest
melons.

The Income Tax.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—I write to ask you for an explana-
tion as to listing income for taxation.
As I understand it, from the gross amount
of the income are to be deducted only
six hundred dollars, and all losses dur-
ing the year preceding the 1st of Feb-
ruary, and nothing more. Some think
that family expenses are also to be de-
ducted.

L.
From the gross income of a taxpayer,
received from February to February, the
following deductions may be made:

First, \$600 exemption; second, interest paid out; third, loss by closed accounts; fourth, the amount of taxes paid the State.	
For example, a taxpayer receives be- tween February, 1904, and February, 1905, an income, let us say, of \$10,000. He may deduct:	
Exemption.....	\$600
Interest paid out, say.....	200
Loss by closed account, say.....	700
Taxes paid State, say.....	118
Total.....	\$1,618

He would then list his net income at
\$8,382. He is, of course, allowed the de-
duction of \$900, and if he has paid taxes
to the State, that is also a proper deduc-
tion, as the State receives the money and
has the use of it. If he has paid out a
sum of money in interest on a debt which
he owes, that is a proper deduction, as
it comes out of his income. If he has
actually lost a sum of money in any
business transaction, he is entitled to
deduct that also, as his income is reduced
by so much. But some men who buy and
sell stocks seem to think that their "pa-
per losses" may be deducted. Not so. If
during the year a man has bought stock
at a hundred dollars a share, and it de-
clines in price to eighty dollars a share,
he is not permitted to deduct the loss,
unless he has actually sold out. That is
what we mean by "closed account."

It is a pity that there is so much mis-
understanding on this subject. An income
tax is a just tax, and every taxpayer is
as much in duty bound to list his in-
come as he is bound to list his personal
property.

Washington's Bread Law.

Recurring to the proposal now pend-
ing in this city to regulate the size of a
loaf of bread, our readers will be inter-
ested to know that there is such a mu-
nicipal regulation in the city of Washing-
ton. The regulation is contained in the
laws of the Corporation of Washington,
which provides that bread made in the
District of Columbia if offered for sale
"shall be composed of the best quality
of fine, sweet, superfine wheat flour,
free from all adulterating ingredients, and
from any improper or unwholesome mix-
ture whatever. The loaves of wheat
bread sold in the city shall be of three
distinctive sizes or weights, to-wit: The
first, to weigh not less than sixteen nor
more than eighteen ounces avoirdupois;
the second, to weigh not less than thirty-
two nor more than thirty-five ounces
avoirdupois, and the third, to weigh not
less than sixty-four nor more than sixty-
eight ounces avoirdupois weight; and
each loaf of bread shall have legibly
stamped or impressed thereon the weight
of the bread in figures—one, two and

four—the figure one to be stamped on the
loaf of the first weight, the figure two
on the second weight, and the figure four
on the third weight.

"Loaves of bread made of rye flour, or
of unbolton wheaten flour, or bran bread,
when offered for sale, shall be of the
sizes and weights fixed for loaves of
wheaten bread."

There is a French loaf, which runs
very light, which is not covered by this
law. A penalty of two dollars is provided
for every loaf offered for sale in violation
of the foregoing law.

This comprises the view recently ex-
pressed by The Times-Dispatch that it
is perfectly competent for the Council to
make a regulation requiring that a loaf
of bread shall weigh not less than so-
many ounces. We are not at all sure,
however, that it would result in giving
consumers more bread for their money,
for the Council cannot, of course, regulate
the price.

The mere fact that there has been
something like a mild storm of criticism
shows that it was a mistake to divert the
band concert on Thursday night from
Gamble's Hill, where it was billed to
play for the benefit of the public, to the
Howitzer reception, in honor of Senator
Marlin. Ordinarily the change would
have provoked little comment, although
in any event some people would have
been misled and disappointed. But these
are stirring times, and the air is full
of politics. No use saying that this or
that meeting has no "political signifi-
cance" when it is designed to do honor
to either Marlin or Montague. Politics
follows the candidates around as shadow
follows substance. We have no idea that
Colonel Cutshaw or the members of the
Committee on Grounds and Buildings
meant to violate the proprieties, but the
incident serves to show how careful all
public officials must be in these piping
times. It will not do, don't you see, to
convert the public's brass band into a
political organ, no matter which one of
the candidates is being honored.

Let the incident pass; but there must
be no repetition of it.

Mrs. Almira Kramer, the woman who
is, Almira Kalamazoo, Michigan, fa-
mous, is dead. She died a few weeks
ago, and it has been found that her
will provides that \$10,000 of the money
she left shall be set aside as a sacred
fund, the income from which shall be
used to feed weary tramps. Since the
will, with this remarkable provision, was
made public, other Kalamazoo philan-
thropists have come forward, with a
proposal that another fund be pro-
vided to furnish the "Weary Willies"
with a lodging house in Kalamazoo, so
that the income from Mrs. Kramer's
ten thousand shall be at once available
for soup, meat and potatoes. Thus it is
proposed to relieve the hunger of the
army of hoboes who will, of course, now
turn their steps towards Kalamazoo and
make that place their national head-
quarters.

Dr. William E. Evans, rector of Mon-
umental Church, will celebrate on Sun-
day next the fifth anniversary of his
services in that field. It has been a
useful and honorable service, and may
the Lord bless him and prosper him and
spare him many good and long years
to this community.

In view of the number of investigations
made necessary by recent discoveries in
Washington, it would seem that the time
is ripe for another campaign with "turn
the rascals out" for a slogan.

Postmaster-General Cortelyou is not
raising much fuss about it, but they
do say he is making some very search-
ing inquiries around in the corners of
his big shop.

While the dove of peace is making its
nest at Portsmouth, N. H., the Japs are
hurrying more troops into Manchuria.
The Mikado knows how to make the dove
get busy.

Judge Witt seems to be of the opinion
that the grand jury can materially "mend
its hold" by holding another special ses-
sion, and the Judge is probably quite
right.

Colonel Bryan maintains that the woods
are full of Democrats. It has been rather
hard to call them out of the woods to
the polls at the last few national elec-
tions.

Mr. Schwab is still lingering around St.
Petersburg. Still striving, perhaps, for
that shipbuilding contract that he some
time since had in the newspapers only.

It has been whispered that the ocean
wires from Japan have suggested to the
Hon. Mr. Sago that he had better talk
less and do more wood sawing.

Mr. Dewey's name still stands on one
pay roll, that of the United States Sen-
ate; but so prominently as it used to
look on the Equitable pay sheet.

There is said to be much gold hidden
away in the hills of Sakhalin. The Japs
knew what they were doing when they
went in to possess the land.

It was not all the work of amateurs.
The fine hand of some old stagers can
be seen in the offish work that was done
in the recent primary.

Now and then we hear something about
Vice-President Fairbanks, and always the
news about him has reference to the
next presidential struggle.

The object of the pure election law is
to insure pure elections. That's all it's
for. Let the grand inquisition go right
along to the bottom.

Senator Morgan is of the opinion that
he above all men has the right to say
"I told you so."

The cotton leak scandal in the Agri-
cultural Department, like a prairie fire,
grows as it travels.

A grand jury can sometimes be a won-
derful kind of an eye opener.

The Shah of Persia is doing Paris, and
hasn't been shot at yet.
Cannon, cannon; who got the cannon?

PRIMARY AND GRAND JURY

Comments of the Press—Rich-
mond's Elections and Indictments

The papers are discussing Richmond's
"Primary Election Scandal." Some views
are given below.

Awkward Positions.

When men preach honest elections and
vehemently decry against the use of
money in elections they put themselves
in awkward positions when they so flag-
rantly neglect to practice what they
preach that the grand jury in the com-
munities in which they live are com-
pelled to take cognizance of the fact and
indict them for violating the laws of the
State. But it is just what Mr. A. B.
Williams, editor of the Richmond
News Leader, has done, and the result
will be awaited with interest.
Mr. Williams has been the ground
that he had no perfect right to do as he
pleased. Without entering upon a discussion
of this point, he has certainly in season
and out of season warned others against
doing exactly what he has done—Alex-
andria Gazette.

Old Viva Voce Again.

The elections scandals disclosed by the
grand jury investigation in Rich-
mond are convincing evidence of the
fact that the index-appeal has asser-
ted for many years, that purity and
absolute honesty in elections—primary
or final—are to be attained only by the
viva voce plan of voting, honestly and
rigidly enforced. Of course, that plan of
voting is a severe ordeal to the voters,
and it is a fact that the voters from the
time of the Underwood Constitu-
tion was adopted, and as their de-
scendants, we should be ashamed to con-
cede to the degeneracy of being afraid to
vote openly as they did—Petersburg
Index-appeal.

Defiance of the Law.

A primary election was held in Rich-
mond the other day, and among the
candidates was one in which Mr. Alfred
B. Williams, editor of the Richmond
News Leader, felt a great interest. He
was a candidate for the office of alder-
man. Mr. Williams procured a certain man to do
influential work in a particular ward;
and a few days thereafter remitted a
check for \$25 as compensation for such
work. The remittance was made in the
fact as boldly stated by the editor, Mr. Wil-
liams is a fine man, and the News Leader
is a splendid paper. Both have positively
and persistently advocated purity and hon-
esty in elections. Mr. Williams
declared that he did not violate the law,
inasmuch as he was not a candidate;
that his candidate friend was entirely
ignorant of the transaction; and that
he would not dare attempt for fear of
incurring disgraceful penalty.

We hate to add the weight of our
ponderous condemnation to the general
verdict that an enlightened public, as a
rule, editors can do no wrong. But the law
is comprehensive in its inhibition, say-
ing, "No person shall pay, etc." It
doesn't say "no editor," but it does say
"no person," positively prohibiting any-
body from using money or its equiv-
alent to influence voters to favor an as-
pirant for their ballots. So, we think
his proceeding was contrary to the let-
ter of the law, as it is, and it is a
violation of the spirit of the act and
evasive of the purpose of the Legisla-
ture. This opinion is strengthened by a
simple analysis of the position taken
by Mr. Williams. If he has the right
to pay one man \$25 to work for a
certain candidate, it necessarily follows
that he has the same right to pay ten
men \$25 each to render similar service.
That is, he is making a bribe for
election bribery. Then the law falls, and
the State reverts to the old campaign
methods, with the use of money corrupt-
ing in elections, only with a little more
sophisticated equipment.

Mr. Williams had in mind the mak-
ing of a test case, we trust that judg-
ment will be tempered with mercy, and
that the principle which he appears to
contend for will receive the emphatic
disavowal of the public which seems
to shout and defy—Bristol Courier.

For Real Purity in Politics.

The Richmond grand jury, after ten
days of rigid investigation into alleged
irregularities during the recent munici-
pal primary in that city, has returned
indictments against five persons, brought
in five indictments against parties charged
with having violated the Barksdale pure
election law. The most prominent of the
parties indicted is Alfred B. Williams,
editor of the News Leader. Mr. Wil-
liams is a fine man, and the News Leader
is a splendid paper. Both have positively
and persistently advocated purity and hon-
esty in elections. Mr. Williams
declared that he did not violate the law,
inasmuch as he was not a candidate;
that his candidate friend was entirely
ignorant of the transaction; and that
he would not dare attempt for fear of
incurring disgraceful penalty.

"No person shall expend, pay, promise,
loan or become pecuniarily liable in any
manner for money or other valuable
thing in behalf of any candidate for
office at any election, primary or nomi-
nating convention held in this Common-
wealth. Any person or candidate violat-
ing any of the provisions of this act shall
be fined not more than \$1,000, or confined
in jail not less than one nor more than
twelve months."

No man who knows Mr. Williams be-
lieves he intentionally violated the law.
He is a man of high character, and if there
has been a technical violation, as would
be probable, in view of the breadth of
the language used, we cannot see how,
taking Mr. Williams's statement in con-
nection with the unfortunate affair, we
can not see how it can be construed as
strictly true, any more than it can be
construed as strictly false. There is a vast
difference between the employment of money
for corrupt purposes—for instance, for
the purchase of votes—and for compensa-
tion for active work, which is not
influenced by any of the considerations
which influence the latter. The fact
that the interests of his candidate,
at least from the moral point of view,
they want a pure election law; but they
do not want a construction placed upon it
which will be a hindrance, but rather
one that will make it meet the demands
of the people for real purity in politics—
Fredericksburg Star.

Let's Have Square Deal.

Richmond is just now going through
a period of excitement with regard to
the primary held there a month or two
ago. The grand jury has made a thor-
ough investigation, and in one precinct of
Monroe Ward the ballots were manipu-
lated to a startling extent; though the
general result of the primary is not
affected, because the election as con-
ducted elsewhere was honest. The fact
that there is fraud in any precinct in
this city is a disgraceful and the
primary is properly takes oc-
casion to express the opinion that "more
stringent measures should be taken to
safeguard the ballot." It is not en-
couraging that this should have to be
said of the conduct of Democratic pri-
maries in the State of Virginia, but it is
unquestionably true.

The city of Richmond appeal has like-
wise been made to the "court" for relief
from a condition, which, while not in-

volving any fraud, bears the aspect of
deliberate unfairness towards the Demo-
cratic public. * * * Cannot the Demo-
cratic party of Virginia get itself into
such shape that its own members in
every city and county can feel confident
that they will receive fair and honest
elections? The law is in many parts of
square deal, but it is divided into frac-
tions which regard each other with dis-
trust and bitterness, while the Demo-
crat not allied with faction fears that, what-
ever faction has the upper hand, an effort
will be made to take advantage of him.
This is a bad condition of affairs, and
no time should be lost or effort spared in
correcting it.—Norfolk Landmark.

Enforce the Law.

The Richmond grand jury evidently
takes a serious view of the Barksdale
election law, having returned six indict-
ments under it for violations in the re-
cent primary—five for misdemeanors and
one for felony. It is the view of the
grand jury that a law something more than
a farce. If there was manifested on the
part of grand juries and prosecuting at-
torneys a bit more courage there would
speedily be a decrease in the number of
violations of the law.—Norfolk Virginian-
Pilot.

Editors on Top.

Georgia and Virginia editors are
having their time of trial, both troubles
growing out of politics.
In Georgia, a legislator, rising to a
question of personal privilege because
Editor Gray, of the Journal, criticized
some of his remarks in the Legislature,
seized the editor whereupon
the editor attacked the legislator, who
was armed with a pistol and knife. An
associate editor disarmed the legislator
and the editor came out on top.

In Virginia, Mr. A. B. Williams gave
himself up during the law campaign to a
worker to work for Mr. Williams's favor-
ite candidate for prosecuting attorney.
It turns out that the law in Virginia
makes such expenditure of money a crime,
and the grand jury is investigating it,
and Editor Williams may have to meet
his indictment. As soon as the matter
was noted he made a frank, public state-
ment that because of his friendship for
a certain candidate he had given twenty-
five dollars to a party worker to do all
he could for his friend. The candidate
know nothing of it, and Mr. Williams
had no purpose except to advance the
interests of a personal friend, who stood
for public measures he approved. He ex-
pected the money to be used legitimately
to pay for the services of men at the
polls. His frank statement has shown
that he has no motive that was wrong,
and the public feel that he has not
morally committed any crime. At the
same time legitimately used, it should be
prohibited by law, because it may be used
by bad men as a cloak for the dishonest
use of money.—Raleigh News-Observer.

RAILWAYS.

Contrast in the Matter of Capital- ization, Freight Rates and Wages

The best statistics on English roads
show a freight rate on minerals of 33
cents per ton, and on merchandise of 23
cents per ton. On American roads the
average on the same classes of freight
is 42 cents per ton. On German roads
it is 1.42 cents, on French roads 1.35
cents, on Austrian roads 1.15 cents,
on Russian roads 1.00 cent.

In 1902 the average passenger rate
on American roads was 2.01 cents per mile;
this was an increase, due to the trans-
fer of the transfer of the cheaper passenger
rates to the interurban electric roads,
and not to an actual advance in rates.
The foreign passenger rates on the same
classes were, in England 1 cent, in Ger-
many 1.45 cents, in France 1.35 cents,
in Belgium 1.25 cents, in the Netherlands
1.15 cents, in the United States 2.01
cents, in the Argentine 1.50 cents, in
Brazil 1.00 cent, in the Philippines 1.00
cent, in the Hawaiian Islands 1.00 cent,
in the Straits Settlements 1.00 cent, in
Siam 1.00 cent, in the East Indies 1.00
cent.

On American roads the pay of locomo-
tive engineers averages \$4 per day; En-
glish, \$2.85; Belgian, \$1.00; French, 91
cents; German, 72 cents. During the last
four years American roads have paid for
locomotive fuel, oil and supplies, on an
average of \$23.82 per mile; on German
roads \$14.72, on Russian, \$16.05; on Aus-
trian, \$10.45; on Belgian, \$16.85. At the same
time labor employed in the construction
of the roads was paid from two to
four times as much as on foreign roads.
Comparing the division of gross earn-
ings on the same roads, it is found that
in England 40 per cent. goes to labor
and 23 per cent. to capital. In England
labor gets 27 per cent. and capital 23
per cent. In Germany the division is
equal.

These figures, taken mostly from the
reports of the Interstate Commerce Com-
mission, serve to emphasize the conse-
quence of the policy of the President as
against the railway policy of the British
Government. The policy of the British
Government, which is based on the
railroads have the power of a giant over
the policy of government supervision
means only that they will not be per-
mitted to use this power like a giant.
The policy of the British Government, which
is based on the railway policy of the
President, means only that they will be
seen the best for railroad property, as
well as best for the people. The policy
of the British Government, which is based
on the railway policy of the President,
means only that they will be prevented
from using this power like a giant.
The policy of the British Government, which
is based on the railway policy of the
President, means only that they will be
seen the best for railroad property, as
well as best for the people.

Don't Come Easy.

Richmond is having a lot of trouble
over its primary. Oh, well, the good
things of life don't come easy—Green-
sboro Telegram.

Some Things, Yes.

There is no knowing what a woman
will do," ruminates The Richmond Times-
Dispatch. Do you know what one will
not do?—Montgomery Advertiser.

Richmond is having a lot of trouble
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sboro Telegram.